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turned, passengers killed, and horses destroyed by the overwork put upon them."

The early story is briefly sketched, and the author confines his attention mainly to the period falling between the years 1788 and 1869, and centers his narrative around five principal events or movements. These are:

The governmental organization of the Ohio country and the Northwest Territory, and the beginning of a general migration to those regions in 1787–1789;

A general public recognition of the value of steam as a means of propulsion, in 1807–1809;

The beginning of the railway building period, in 1828–1829;

Discovery of gold in the West, and the general rush across the plains, in 1848–1849; and the

Completion of the first transcontinental railway, in 1869.

The Boycott in American Trade Unions. By Leo Wolman, Ph.D. Pp. 148. Johns Hopkins Press, 1916.

As the author observes in the opening sentence of his book, the enactment of the sections in the Clayton Anti-Trust Bill pertaining to labor unions, injunctions, and contempt of court, and the final affirmation of judgment by the United States Supreme Court against the Danbury hatters, should renew interest in the position of the trade union boycott. In six chapters, he discusses the boycott's nature, history, subject matter, mechanism, and legal aspects. While the term originally denoted social ostracism, it is most frequently used now to describe economic pressure, especially as exerted by the members of labor unions. Mr. Wolman does not tell his readers how the word, "boycott," came to be applied to these forms of ostracism, that it was the name of an Irish land agent who was made the victim of the process in such a spectacular and effective way, that his rather unusual patronymic was readily seized upon to characterize the many similar performances of the Land League days in the eighties, and was thence imported into America. It would seem that the author might well have set forth this bit of information without laying himself open to the charge of inflicting too much erudition upon the public.

In its most general meaning the boycott denotes merely a concerted withdrawal of intercourse or patronage; hence the author is well advised in his contention that the element of coercion is not indispensable. Most of the current definitions offend against both facts and logic by including this element. While it is probable that the majority of boycotts have actually been characterized by a greater or less amount of what might justly be denominated coercion, many of them have avoided this feature entirely; and neither the aim nor the structure of the process requires coercion as an essential factor. The author's definition of the labor boycott, as distinguished from the strike, the blacklist, and other forms of combinations to withdraw intercourse, seems to be unexceptionable: The efforts of a labor combination to restrict the markets of employers in the purchase and sale of economic goods. This eliminates the unessential features of coercion, and intimidation or persuasion of third parties.

In the sense of concerted withdrawal of intercourse, the boycott was, as the author points out, exemplified in the ancient Roman "ignis et aquae interdictio," the ecclesiastical excommunication and interdict, the habitual attitude of the Jews toward the Samaritans, and vice versa, the action of the revolutionary Bostonians with regard to British tea, and innumerable manifestations of racial, political, and religious ostracism throughout history. From all such performances the labor boycott is distinguished chiefly by the fact that it represents the efforts of a particular organization to curtail the industrial and commercial patronage of a particular economic functionary; namely, an employer and dealer in goods. Obviously, the difference is of subject matter and persons, not of essence or principle. The author shows that the boycott has been used in industrial disputes, as a rule, only when the labor union has not been sufficiently powerful and inclusive to be effective. In such cases the boycott has frequently proved itself of great supplementary value to the incomplete organization. While there is a recorded instance of a labor boycott in New York as early as 1809, the weapon attained its greatest degree of prevalence and success previous to 1892, under the direction of the Knights of Labor, and between that date and 1902, in the hands of the American Federation of Labor.

The organization of the American Anti-Boycott Association in the last named year, and the successful prosecution of the Danbury hatters under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, have considerably checked the practice during the last ten years. However, the legalization of the primary boycott, and probably of the milder forms of the secondary boycott, in section 20 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, will have the effect, not only of removing the legal disability, but ultimately of strengthening the position of the device in public opinion. Despite the author's rather refined argument to the contrary, the primary boycott must be adjudged by disinterested thinkers, as in no essential feature ethically different from the strike. Had the courts always been able to perceive this resemblance, the legal standing of the boycott would not have so nearly reached chaos.

Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. x. British Series, Vol. i—The Critical Period (1763–1765). Edited with Introduction and Notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter: The Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill., 1915. Pp. 597.

This volume includes much useful and instructive material concerning the early history of the great State of Illinois. In the light of events both earlier and later than 1763, perhaps the most curious of the documents given is the anonymous Edinburgh pamphlet of that year, relative to the proposed colony of *Charlotina*. At the outset should be noticed the modesty of its unknown author, who doubtless went down to his resting-place, unhonored and unsung. This loyal subject of King George III has long since mouldered into dust. His remains would not now be disturbed, were it not that on an interesting phase of American history his ideas, though baseless, are almost universally cherished. Not, indeed, by those enthroned in universities, but by nearly all besides.

First he fears that the French in Canada will emigrate to Louisiana. However, the Protestants among them may remain, and, even others, like the Dutch of New Netherland, may continue in Canada and melt into the Anglo-American population around them. By penal laws, not unknown in Britain, those desiring to go to Louisiana should, in his judgment, be prevented.